

## Business Notices.

## HOLIDAY CLOTHING

for  
MEN AND BOYS

At an Immense Sacrifice.

We have determined to close out the balance of our Winter stock at a reduction of

10 PER CENT

Below Market Prices.

SOUTH BROTHERS,

No. 122, 123 and 124 Fulton-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS,

Consisting of

PARIAN VASES AND FIGURES.

FRENCH PORCELAIN AND CHINA.

FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS AND BRONZE FIGURES.

CLOCK-GASSES.

WRITING DESKS AND DRAWING CASES.

LADIES' LACE TRIMMED HATS.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DRESSING CASES AND TOILET SETS.

FURNITURE, CHINA AND BRONZE.

For sale by

CART, HOWARD, SUMNER &amp; CO.

No. 105 and 107 Chambers-st.

"A MERRY CHRISTMAS, AND HAPPY NEW-YEAR."

See Knox, the Master, to his numerous patrons. Near the

times of the old Trinity, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st.

he will sing and read the Christmas story, and the history

of the great events of the year. His voice is clear and his

style is simple and pleasing. His address is at the corner

of Knox's great success. Any address, please, that a man never

looks so well as when wearing a KNOX HAT.

GEMIN'S HOLIDAY HAT FOR YOUNG MEN, BOYS

AND GIRLS. GEMIN'S Hat and Fur Store, No. 313 Broadway.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—GEMIN'S, No. 313 Broadway.

Hudson Bay Seal, Arctic Fox, Mink, and all the latest

fashions. GEMIN'S, No. 313 Broadway.

GEMIN'S FURS IN SEWING.

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1860.

Ralph Farham, the last survivor of the Battle

of Bunker Hill, died yesterday morning, aged

104 years, 5 months, and 19 days.

The Anglo-Saxon and Canada bring two days

later news from Europe. Official dispatches con-

firm the accounts of the capture of Peking.

Peace had been concluded with the Chinese, and

the Emperor had returned to his palace. An

attempt had been made to assassinate Col. Dunn,

of the Sicilian army, which gave rise to a rumor

of Garibaldi's assassination.

We publish on another page the Address of

South Carolina to the other Slaveholding States,

setting forth her reasons for seceding. It is a

curious document, to say the least. The principal

grievances alleged are: 1. That the Northern

States have taxed South Carolina unjustly,

through the Tariff; 2. That the Northern States

do not love and adore Slavery; and 3. That those

States hold to the doctrine that the majority,

and not the minority, should govern. Of course,

we state it briefly; but such appears to be the

substance of this address.

The Central Park Commissioners, at a meet-

ing yesterday, voted to discontinue all further

proceedings in taking the extension to the Park

from One-Hundred-and-Sixth to One-Hundred-

and-Tenth street, on the ground that the valua-

tions were much larger than was contemplated

when they moved to have the extension made,

and that they deemed it unwise to make the

addition at the price which it now appeared must

be paid for the land. A large portion of this

land is, it is obvious to all who are acquainted

with the ground, very desirable to the Park, and

there is a general feeling of regret among the

members of the Board that they are compelled

to forego the addition. There was but one vote

against the discontinuance.

Mr. Justice Smalley, in the United States

Circuit Court yesterday, squarely charged the

Grand Jury to make thorough and careful

inquiries in regard to the violations of the laws

against the slave-trade in this port, and to pre-

sently and punish the perpetrators. That the laws

for the suppression of this infamous traffic have

been persistently and grossly violated within this

district there was no doubt; within a month

3,000 slaves had been taken from vessels fitted

out this port. The duty of the Grand

Jury was to seek out and bring all who were

instrumental in fitting out these vessels to just

punishment. The laws against the slave-trade

were plain and explicit, and, if vigilantly

and vigorously enforced, severe enough to

put an end to the traffic. "When any Govern-

ment becomes so feeble, so indifferent, or so

"corrupt, that it will not enforce its vital laws,"

—sooner or later revolution begins and then will

"soon be an end of all laws."

PROGRESS OF TREASON.

The telegraph advises that Gov. Houston has

at last succumbed to the machinations of the

Disunionists of Texas, and agreed to call the

Legislature for the 21st of January. Meantime,

it would seem that the architects of ruin are

proceeding to elect their delegates without legal

authority, presuming, of course, that the Legis-

lature will confirm such election. The Conven-

tion is to meet on the 21st—one month hence—

and will doubtless resolve or ordain that Texas

is out of the Union.

The Nullifiers have now virtual control of

every Slave State but Delaware, Maryland, and

possibly Missouri, where we believe Claiborne

F. Jackson, the new Governor soon to be in-

augurated, will prove a tool in their hands,

though elected as a Douglas man. Gov. Letcher

of Virginia is not heartily with them, but the

Legislature is soon to meet in due course, and

will doubtless call a Convention, thus reducing

the Governor to impotence. North Carolina

is really reluctant to plunge into the

black gulf, but the pressure brought to

bear upon her is very great, and she

will ultimately yield to it. Kentucky

and Tennessee will make a gallant struggle,

but are likely to succumb at last. Maryland is

the only State of which the Disunionists are afraid

(since they regard Delaware as no account);

but Maryland is important to them, and they

are doing their worst to win her over. Gov. Hicks

(elected as an American) still holds out; if he

can be bullied or circumvented into calling the

Legislature, it is thought that all beyond will be

easy, as the majority is Democratic and the State

voted for Breckinridge.

Not one of the Border Slave States really

means to break up or break out of the Union;

they are duped by the Secessionists, who tell

them that they have only to show a bold front,

and the North will consent to a Slavery-Extension

compromise, in order to save the Union. They

are simply riding the high horse. But the

master-spirits mean treason, and nothing short.

of Mr. Secretary Thompson if he had followed

his example. It may possibly be the misfortune

of this latter gentleman, rather than his fault,

that thieves have been breaking through and

stealing the property intrusted to his care for

some time past; but if the duties of his office

have usually been attended to with as little sense

of the duty of his station, our only wonder is

that there is anything left in the strong boxes of

his Department.

FORT MOULTRIE.

If South Carolina should lay siege to Fort

Moultrie, and even fail to capture it from the

three score soldiers Mr. Buchanan has there to

hold it for the United States, or in any event,

we shall insist that a great advance in courage

on the part of that gallant State has been proved,

and likewise that her patriotism has suffered no

decline since the days of the Revolution. To ad-

vance now upon the same fort from which with-

stand she has been accustomed to run, will be a

proof of progress of which even so free a State

as South Carolina may well be proud. If she

shall find herself in possession of those bastions,

it will not be the first time. Once South Caro-

lina had the keeping of this very fortress, and, if

memories of the Revolutionary period are well

preserved there, she will know right well how to

get out of it. Somehow, whenever this State

finds herself in that fort, she does nothing but

keep a lookout seaward, for some hostile fleet to

which she may surrender to and herself too. The

response of the British press to present expecta-

tions of the same sort from the same quarter,

indicate that South Carolina will have to wait

longer now for the appearance of a British

squadron than was necessary in 1779. It is a

curious coincidence that now, as then, one Lin-

coln is under orders to protect the Confederacy

against foreign foes and domestic traitors.

Humanity and Piety, in those phases which

frown upon war, might innocently smile upon

South Carolina, and pronounce her bloodless

surrender the best use to which this or any fort

can be put; but not the Peace Society itself can

be hoodwinked sufficiently not to see that the

exchange of a spear for a revolver, of a sword

for a bowie-knife, is in a direction contrary to

the benign spirit which would have turned them

into plowshares and pruning-hooks—not forbidding

cotton-hooks. Society gains nothing, but loses

much, when the aims of the soldier, to be seen

and regarded by all men, are ostentatiously laid

aside, and the armory of private vengeance is

drawn upon for weapons, which, worn concealed,

may be used without warning. War and Murder,

however much alike they may be in certain

physical manifestations, are morally opposed to

each other, and it is a curious fact that no people

has ever been prone to the one who did not

eschew the other. Countries prolific in Bravos

are generally barren of Soldiers. If Garibaldi

could only get his population into the line, not

a stiletto would be for hire in all Venice. A

warlike people abhor private vengeance—a cruel,

which is always a cowardly one, is slow to spill

blood in any other way.

It is greatly to be feared that the Quakerism of

South Carolina in respect of war, has no founda-

tion in the principles of that peaceful and con-

scientious sect. Too many duels, street-fights,

and assassinations of various sorts; too many

overtures to ruffianism of a murderous aim

and character, attest that aversion to shed the blood

of a fellow-creature has nothing to do with this

idolatries of South Carolina. On the other

hand, the history of this fortress goes far to sug-

gest that it is only the shedding of blood for a

particular cause and in a particular mode that

this remarkable State eschews. When she held

Fort Moultrie before, no power or persuasion,

not even the tears of some of whom she was not

worthy, could bring her to the point of defend-

ing against the enemies of the common country;

it is not unlikely that the sixty now there

might grow gray in quiet security, if they did

not happen to be American citizens, enrolled and

uniformed for the defense of the Union of these

States.

While as a State, South Carolina has never

been much else than what she is now—the

feeblest and the most turbulent, the most de-

pendent and the most beautiful, the least faithful

and the most treason-loving member of the Union,

the territory escapes unrelieved infamy by the cir-

cumstance that, to a small number of its people,

the cause of American Independence owes per-

haps as much as to any other equal number of

men. Prominent among them is he, whose gall-

ant defense of it in June, 1776, the Fort itself